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distributed over the deformation width b. The inactivated portions 12, 14, 16 are always alternated with fully knitted portions 18 in which the knit is produced over the full width, resulting in more or less equispacing of the points 11 in the interlooping direction. Running through the middle of the knit 10 is a portion 20 which is fully knitted, whilst furthermore outwards a portion 22 extends in which the knit already comprises non-knitted courses at a spacing of several courses. These non-knitted portions widen in the outward direction as is easily appreciated from the drawing. When now envisaging the knitted portions 18 being joined to each other at their top and bottom edges, it will readily be appreciated that the knit as illustrated in Fig. 1 is roughly spherical in shape. Each inactivation 12, 14, 16 runs in the knit over two courses in sequence. It is, of course, just as possible to directly attach various inactivated portions 12, 14, 16 to each other without any fully knitted portions in between in wanting to achieve stronger shaping. The degree of shaping is set by the spacing, i.e. the sequence of the inactivations and the width of the inactivation portions 12, 14, 16. Thus, the wider the inactivation portions and inactivation sequence, the stronger is also the shaping.

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The paragraph beginning on page 7, line 36, rewrite as follows:

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To get round this disadvantage the widening in accordance with the invention is not done in a portion 30, as shown in Fig. 2, but at five different locations 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 (Fig. 3) at each of which a loop is split up into two loops and subsequently recombined into a single loop. The splitting duration for the five locations differs, so that a homogeneous distribution of the widening/narrowing locations within the knit exists. Furthermore, between the widening/narrowing locations 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 fully knitted wales 60 are arranged serving to enhance the homogeneity of the knit throughout the complete shaped portion.

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